

# ADAHOONILIGII

(CURRENT EVENTS)

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## Indians 'ólta' Bá Baa Hwiinít'inígíí T'áá Bá Ła' Yinééhgi 'Át'é Níigo Yaa Halne' Emmons

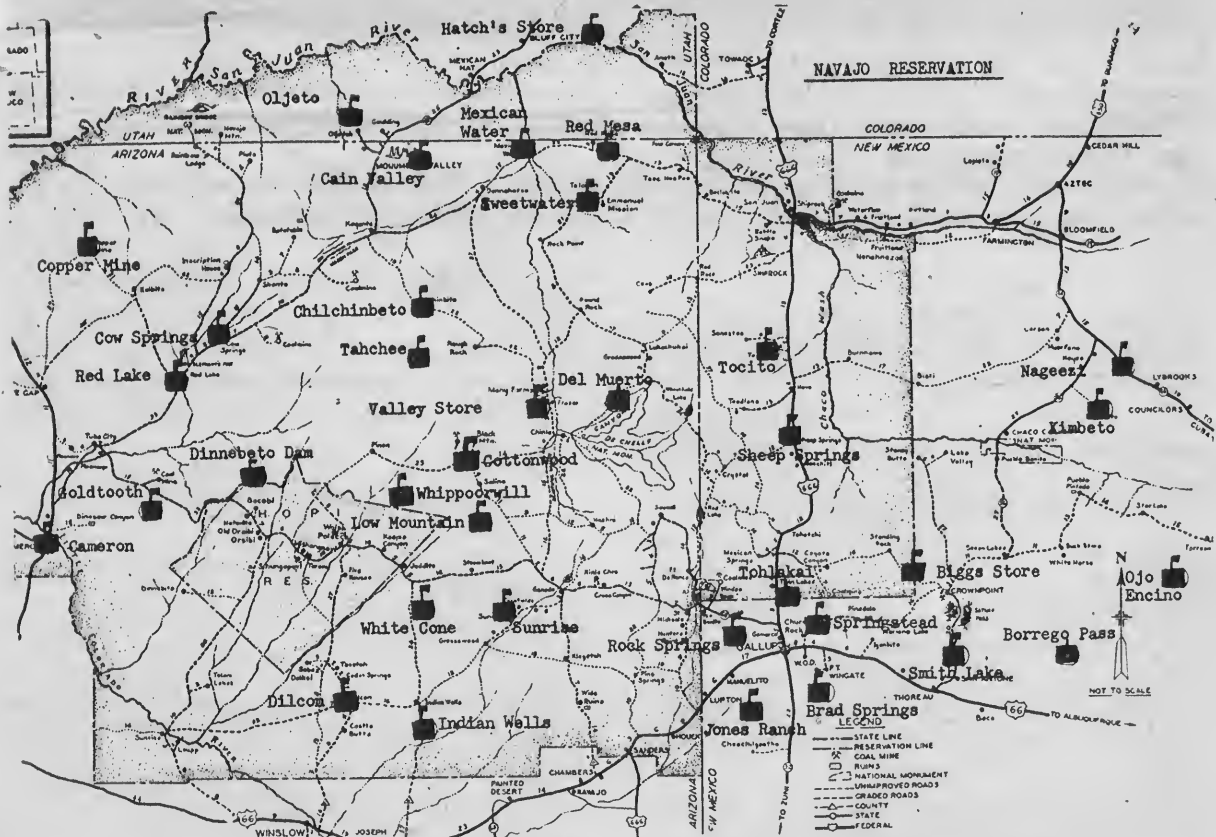
Mr. Glenn Emmons na'nízhoozhí hoolyéedóó bilagáaña niljigo k'ad n'léi ha'a'ahdi Indians Yinant'a'i niljigo dah sidáhígíí t'áá 'áníidigo Na'nízhoozhigi t'óó 'átséed nádza.

Indians daniliinii 'ólta' bee bá 'adahodool-níít' biniyéé béeso bá wókeed yéé t'áá 'i'iyisíí t'áá haa 'anééhgi 'át'é ní. Béeso díí 'ts'áadahdi miíl ntsaaígíí bííghahgo bá wókeedgo naaltsoos bee yah 'anáánáanah. Bee lá 'azlií'dáq' shíí díí k'ad Naabeehó ba'átchíní díí 'ts'dahdi miíl yilt'éego 'ólta' bá 'ádin ha'nínígíí 'a'níí'.

dóó 'ólta' bá nááhódlq' dooleet. T'áá 'ákót'éego wónáásdóó Naabeehó ba'átchíní t'áá 'át'é 'ólta' bá hólq' dooleet nínáánáahai dóó ní-wohjí. 'Ákót'éego baa ntséskees níigo yaa halne'.

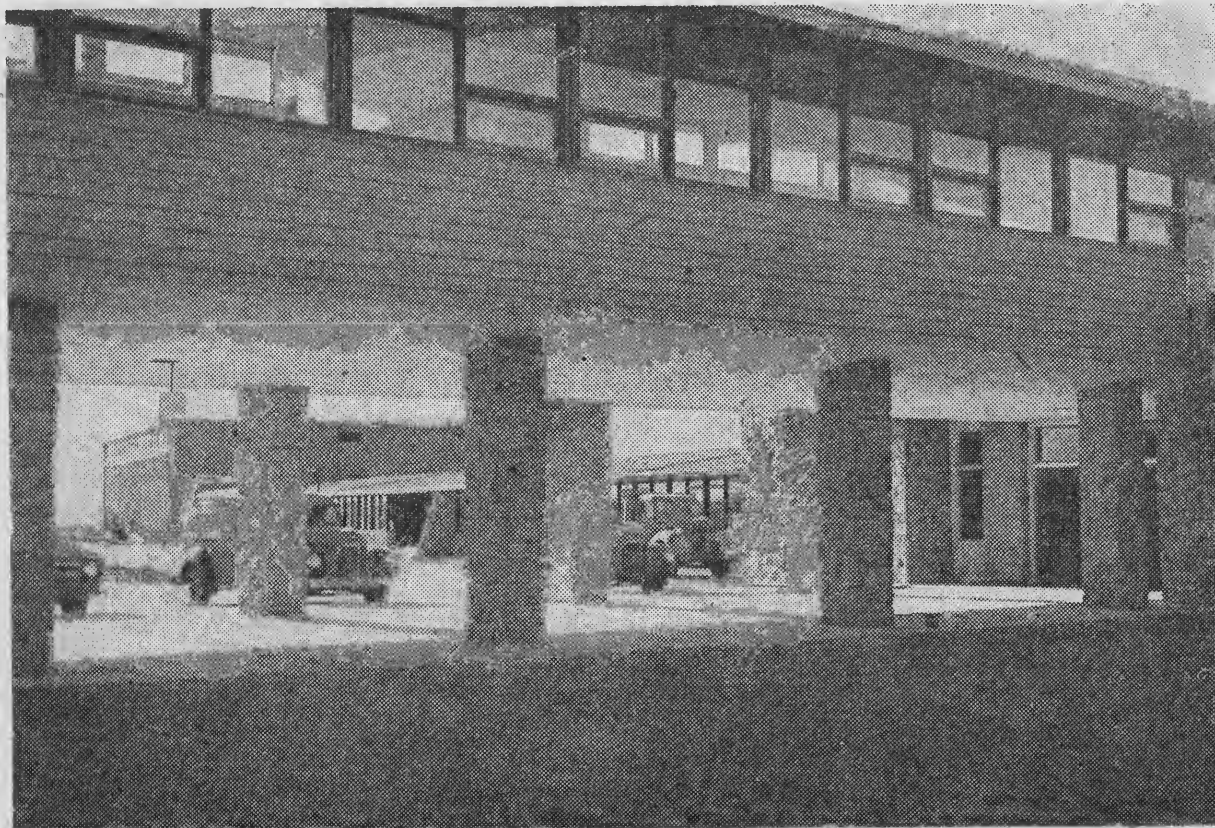
Díí k'ad béeso kwii baa hane'ígíí shíí n'léi

(Continued on page 2)



These are the Trailer School locations for the school year 1954-55. It is estimated that these schools can take approximately 1200 Navajo children.

N'léi Diné kéedahat'í bitahgóó kin chidí bee ndaadzizígíí naazjigo bii' da'ólta' dooleet ha'niigo baa hwiinít'inígíí kót'éego sinil 'éi kwii bikáá'. 'Átchíní naakits'áadahdi neeznádiin yilt'éego 'ólta' bá nááhódlq' k'ad díí t'áá 'altso hadazh'deesbingo.



This is part of the New Shiprock Boarding School. To the right is one of the entrances to the classrooms. Classrooms are also located above. In the background you can see the gymnasium. To the left (not visible) is the entrance to the dining room.

**Naat'aanii Nééz hooleyéedi 'ólta' 'áhálnéhégi' 'át'é kwii biká'ágíí. Da'jólta'a góne' yah 'e'etiin nish'náájigo yah 'ahoodzánígíí. Bigháq'di 'atódó' da'jólta'. Nléi 'áláahdi ntsaa si'ánígíí 'éi bií ndajinéhígíí 'át'é. Nishtl'ajigo bizánaghah 'e'etiinígíí 'éi 'átchíní nída'adl'hi góne' yah 'e'etiin.**

(Continued from page 1)

Naabeehó bináhasdzo binaagóó kin dah naazhjaagóó da'ólta'go nahaz'ágóó chodei-doo'íí. Jó Na'nizhoozhigi lá, Tóta'di, T'iis Yaa Kin, Béesh Sinil dóó nléi Kintánidi. Díí 'ákóó Naabeehó ba'átchíní 'ta' da'ólta' dooleet.

'Áádóó 'índa Wáashindoon t'óó nahgóó bilagáana bitahj'í nihi'ítníh ha'núigo k'ad nléi ha'a'ahdi naaltsoos bee siłtsóozígíí 'éi doo bee lq 'adooleet da shq'shin, doo neiínishł'í da ní. "competency bill" wolyéego baa hwiinít'í-nígíí dó' doo hózhó neiínishł'í da ní. 'Azhq bee lq 'azl'íí ndi díí New Mexico dóó Arizona wolyéego hahoodzooígíí yíi' kéedahat'íinii doo bididoot'ih da ní.

Wáashindoon binaanish nil'ííj'í, Indians bi'oonish haz'ággi dó' 'ahgo t'áa bee ya'áhoo-t'ééh hóle'égi 'át'éego yaa nídaat'í. Jó 'éi kéyah bee 'iináagi t'áa 'iíyisíí nihá.yaa nídaat'í dooleetgo k'ad níláahdi 'ah yee dah diikáahgo 'át'é. Ha'át'éego da béeso nihee 'ádeit'íí dooleetii doo 'éi 'át'éé da ní. Hastóí 'ákódaat'ééj'í

bił 'éedahózinii yiniyé dah naháaztq dooleet dadii'ni ní. 'Áko t'áa yá'át'éeh dooleet shq'-shin nisingo 'atah nihá baa yinisht'í ní. Yá'a-t'ééh sil'íí léi' Naabeehó dine'é t'áa hótsoago bikéyah bits'áqdóó bee 'iináanii yíká dahidichiid dooleet ní.

#### EMMONS HAS HIGH HOPES FOR INDIAN EDUCATION

U. S. Indian Cammissioner Glenn Emmons was back in his home town, Gallup, for the Ceremonial.

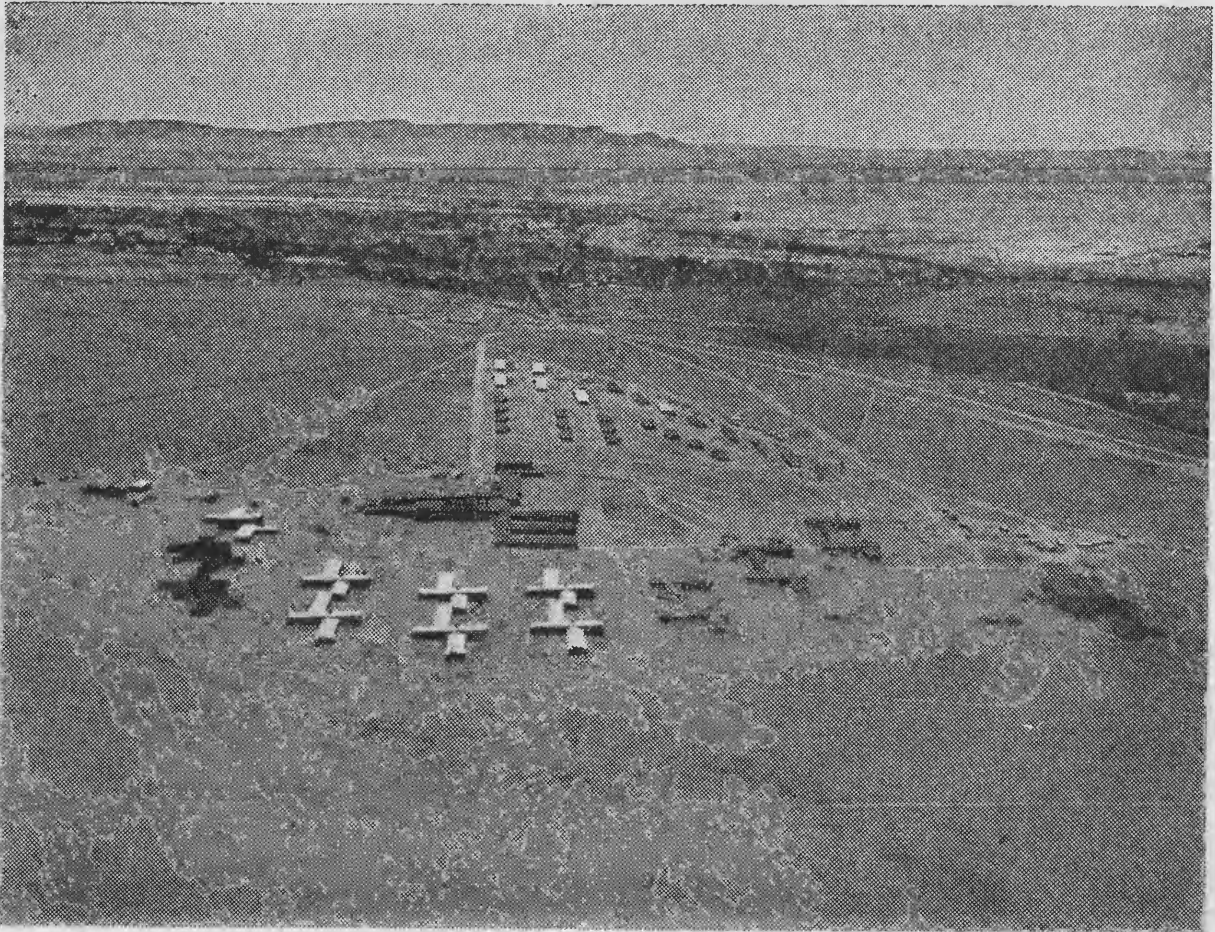
Emmons has high hopes for Indian education. An additional \$14 million has been proposed for Indian education. This would core for ot least holf of the 14,000 Navajo children out of school. Emmons feels certain that oll the Navajo children will hove schools in another year or so.

Gallup, Farmington, Halbrook, Winslow and Flogstoft would get much of the proposed money for Indian education.

Emmons thinks the bill for giving up the stewardship of Indians will not poss. Neither will the "competency bill." If it did it would not affect New Mexico and Arizona.

Emmons has made another important addition to the

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Shiprock Boarding School will have 225 school children this year. It is a beautiful school. The dormitories are in the foreground. The school building is in the center. Employees quarters are in the background. The power plant is at the right side.

Kwii kin ndeextqadígíí dó' Naat'aanii Nééz hoolyéedi 'ólta' 'ahálnéhígíí 'át'é. Díí ghaaí shíí 'átchíní naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qá naadiin 'ashdla' yilt'éego da'ólta'go doohah. 'Átchíní yíí' dabighanígíí wóshch'ishjigo 'abqahgi sinil. 'Ałnii'gi naaniigo dah naaztinígíí 'éí bii' da'ólta'ágíí 'át'é. Nléí 'aláahdi sinilígíí 'éí bá'ólta'í danilínii, 'índa t'áá 'ákwii 'atah 'ólta' yindaalnishii yíí' dabighan dooleet. Nish'náájigo kin ntsaa náánást'anígíí 'éí biyi'dóó 'atsinilt'ish bee da'diltti'ígíí 'ál'j.

## ADAHOONILIGII

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Indian Bureau program. It is the formation of a non-profit corporation. It will try to develop Indian reservation resources. It will be headed by very wise people. They will study ways of getting more money for the Navajos from their reservation land.

### McKinley County Biyi' Indians Ła' Da'ólta' Dooleet

Na'nízhoozhí hoolyéegi náhásdzooígíí 'ool-yé McKinley County. Díí McKinley County biyi'dóó 'ólta' yaa nidaat'íinii t'áá hazhó'ó Indians yá 'ólta' yaa nidaat'íigo 'át'é. Naakigo haz'q Wááshindoqn baa dadidiit'aałgo bíni' 'ákwii Indians ba'átchíní da'ólta' dooleet daaníí lá 'éí t'áá Na'nízhoozhí nahós'a'gi. Ła'

(Continued on page 4)



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'e'e'aah bich'iijigo, 'éi t'áá 'íidáq' bee lá 'azlji. Ha'a'aah bich'iijigo dó' ta'.

'Aádóo táago nááhast'q 'atdó' t'áá 'ákó-t'éego yaa nídaat'ji lá. 'Éi shji haa'i shq'shin. 'Áko díi 'ákót'éego bee ha'oodzi'igíi t'áá 'at-tso 'ólta' 'ádahoolyaago 'ákwií 'átchíní naa-kits'áadahdi neeznádiin yilt'éego 'ólta' bá nááhódlq dooleet lá. Jó 'éi t'áá bí bá da'ólta' dooleet, 'áko ndi Wááshindoon 'éi kin niidoo-nit, 'ákót'éego 'áátdeitni.

#### INDIAN SCHOOLS FOR MCKINLEY COUNTY

McKinley County, New Mexico has given to the government two proposed projects for schools for Indian children. The one far west of Gallup has been approved.

They plan to give to the government three more project proposals. These five schools would take care of around 1200 children. One school would be east of Gallup. Places for the others have not been selected.

#### Dzilyi' 'Ólta'di Naanish Bídahoo'aahígíi

Intermountain Indian School hoolyéedi da-'ólta'ágíi ta' níléi hastqá nááhajji' bee bá na-haz'q. La' 'éi 'ashdla' nááhajji'. Hastqá nááhajji' ha'nígo 'ólta' yidadiilkaalígíi 'éi k'ad ta' 'áadi díi béeedáahai. 'Áko naaki náahai dahatdziih. 'Éi naanish bídahoo'aahji yiniyé nináahidookah 'aak'eego. 'Ashdla' nááhajji' nihool'áhígíi yiniyé da'ólta'ii 'éi ta' k'ad 'áadi táá' béeedáahai dooleet. 'Éi dó' naanish yída-hoo'aah dooleet 'aak'eego. Díi naanish bída-hoo'aahii 'éi díi 'ólta'í daniilíinii t'áábí ndei-diyii'aahii 'át'é. 'Áko ndi t'áá 'ahtso hazhó'ó 'ájít'jigo yá'át'éehgo bee jiiináa dooleetgo 'át'é

'Ashiikéji binaanish 'ádayiilaii:

1. Kéyah bina'anishgo bee 'iináájí.
2. Chidí 'ánídaal'jigi.
3. T'áá na'iini' haz'qagi t'áadoo le'é bi-'oolkqahgi.
4. Bááh 'ádaal'jigi.
5. Chidí daajijzhgóó k'éédaaldqohgi.
6. Kin 'ádaal'jigi.
7. Bii' déediljahí baa 'áháyqagi.
8. Tsiniheeshjií t'áadoo le'é bee 'ádaal-'jigi.
9. T'áadoo le'é baa 'áháyqagi.
10. Ch'iyáán 'ál'jigi.
11. 'Átchíní da'ólta'í baa 'áháyqagi.
12. Da'iigisgóó nada'anishígíi.
13. Béesh 'ahídadiilyijhgi.
14. Kin'bee yidleeshí bee na'anishgi.
15. Béesh tígaii bina'anishgi.
16. Ké 'ánídaal'jigi.
17. Bik'i dah 'asdahí bik'í ní'da'altihgi.
18. Naalyéhé báhooghan góne' na'ani-shígíi.

19. Tsé yit'ingí.

Díi 'akót'éego naanish daashji néelqá' 'at'qq 'ádaat'éego 'ashké yindaalnish dooleetii ndeidiyíiz'q. T'áá 'áhtso yá'át'ééh hazhó'ó 'ájít'jigo.

'At'éékéji binaanish daniilíinii 'éi:

1. Chiyáá 'ádaal'jigóó na'anishígíi.
2. 'Azee'ál'ji góne' diné baa 'ádahayánígíi.
3. Dahooghangóó nda'anishígíi.
4. Naalyéhé bádahooghangóó.
5. T'áadoo le'é 'ádaal'jigo binda'anishgóó.
6. 'Éé' 'ániidí 'ánídaal'jigóó.
7. 'Ólta'í baa 'áháyqagi.
8. Da'adqagóó na'anishígíi.

Díi t'áá 'ahtso yá'át'éehgo naanish daniilíinii 'ádaat'é 'atdó'.

#### VOCATIONS GIVEN BY INTERMOUNTAIN SCHOOL

All the fourth-year students in the six-year program, and the third-year students in the five-year program here at school had to choose their vocations. They are glad that the school is trying to train the students next year if they come back again. All the vocations are very good vocations. None of them are dangerous. The vocations we choose will help us to make our living if we keep the vocation all our lives. If one keeps his vocation that he chooses, he will make a very good living.

These are the vocations for the boys:

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture            | 11. Dormitory attendant |
| 2. Auto mechanics         | 12. Laundry worker      |
| 3. Commercial art         | 13. Metal and welding   |
| 4. Baker                  | 14. Painter             |
| 5. Body-and-fender worker | 15. Silversmith         |
| 6. Carpentry              | 16. Shoe repair         |
| 7. Boiler tender          | 17. Upholstery          |
| 8. Cabinet and mill work  | 18. Store               |
| 9. Custodian              | 19. Masonry             |
| 10. Cook                  |                         |

These are for all the boys. They are all very good vocations.

These vocations are for the girls:

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Restaurant worker       | 5. General industrial worker |
| 2. Hospital ward attendant | 6. Laundry, dry cleaning     |
| 3. Home Service            | 7. Dormitory attendant       |
| 4. Store Service           | 8. Dining room attendant     |

These are very good vocations, too.

#### Indians Yik'é Da'ólta' Dooleetii

Arzona wolyéego hahoodzoj' béeso hastqá-di neeznádiindi miil bííghahgo bá ch'idínóodah lá 1955 biyi'. Indians níléi hoodzo yii'góó kéedahat'iinii díi béeso yinahji' bilagáana bi'ólta'j' 'atah da'ólta' dooleet lá. 1954 biyi' 'éi naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq 'ashdladiindi miil t'áá 'ákódigo 'ákót'éhígíi biniiyé bá nii'-nil nt'éé' lá. 'Éi Indians ba'átchíní táadi miil 'áájí k'ad da'ólta'ágíi bik'ehgo 'ákót'éego nii'nil lá. 1956 biyi' 'éi béeso t'áátáhádi miil

(Continued on page 5)



Boys can learn shoe repair in the Special Navajo Program. This boy attends Intermountain Indian School.

**Dzilyi' hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí ta' kwii ké 'ánál'í yihoot'aahgo bikáá'. Special Navajo Program wolyéhígíí 'ákót'éego yee nda'nitin.**

(Continued from page 4)

ntsaaígíí bííghahgo bá ch'ídínóodah lá. Háálá 'átchíní Indians danilíinii k'ad la'í bilagáana bi'ólta'j' 'atah dahakááh t'áá níttéel nt'éé' díí Arizona biyi'. Tseebíidi míil dóó níwohji' haa'í shíí naalkidgo 'áájí 'atah da'ólta' dooleet 'áadi nahalzhiishgo.

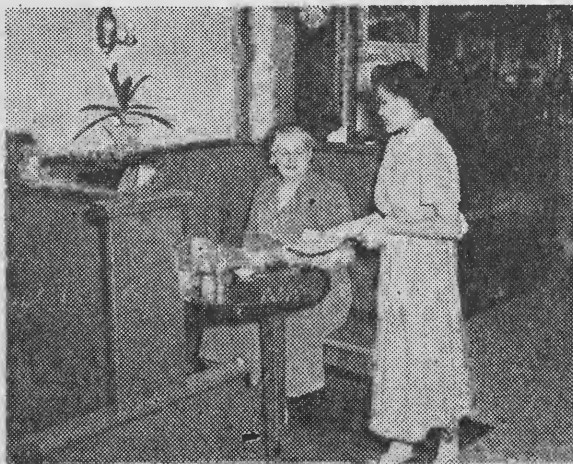
#### ARIZONA TO RECEIVE INDIAN EDUCATION MONEY

Arizona will received \$600,000 for educoting reservation Indians in 1955. They ore to recerve \$1,000,000 in 1956. This year, 1954, Arizona received \$250,000 to poy for the schooling of 3,000 Indians. It is expected that 8000 or 9000 Indian children will be in stote school by September 1955.

#### 'Ajéí Yqah Dahoyoot'aalii

Tséhootsooíddó 'azee'íí'íní Dr. Frederick Margolis wolyéhígíí 'áníigo Naabeehó bitahgóó 'agháda'dildlaadígíí baa na'aldeeh ní. Diné táadi míil dóó bi'qá d'íidi neeznádiingo t'áá 'íidqá' bighá da'deesdláád. 'Áko 'éidígíí tádiin dóó bi'qá naaki t'áá 'ákódigo bijéí bāqah dah nahaz'qá lá jiní. Níwoh biláahdi 'ánée-láq'go 'ákót'éego bijéí bāqah dah nahaz'qá shq'shin 'ílií nt'éé'. Jó nt'éé' doo 'ákót'ée da lá daaní 'azee'íí'íní.

Naabeehó ts'ídá t'áá yil'áá nt'éé' bighá-



**'At'ééd kwii sizínígíí táá' nááhaíidqá' bilagáana bizaad doo yidiits'a'góó 'ólta'j' 'íiyá. Dził-yi' 'ólta' hoolyéhédi níyáago Special Navajo Program wolyéhígíí 'atah yi'íiniífta'. K'ad 'éi doo bich'í' 'anáhoót'i'go t'áá kintahdi da'adqá góne' naalnish Brigham City, Utah hoolyéegi.**

Three years ago this girl did not speak English. Now she is a part-time waitress in one of the better restaurants in Brigham City, Utah. She attends the Special Navajo Program.

da'didooldla' daanígo yindaha'áá lá Tséhootsooíddó. Diné 'altso bighá da'deesdláadgo shíí 'índa bijéí bāqah dah nahaz'áanii ts'ídá 'ánéelt'e'gi bééhodoozj'í. 'Áádóó 'índa bina'a-nishgo ts'ídá níléi 'ashdla' nááhaíj' díí 'ajéí yqah dah dahoyoot'aalii dahidoot'óot shq'shin ní jiní Dr. Margolis. Jó k'ad 'éi doo hózhó baa hwiinít'íigóó t'áá bini'ídi nihitah ní-dílnih.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Fredrick Morgolis soys that of 3,400 people x-rayed only 32 hod tuberculosis. This is below the number thought to hove tuberculosos.

It is the objective of the Medical Branch to x-ray all Novojos. When this objective is reoched then more volid figures can be given. When the overall x-ray program is finished Dr. Morgolis soys TB can be controlled in less than five yeors.

#### 'Azee'al'í Baa Hwiinít'íigi

Díí k'ad níléi 'adahwiis'ágóó Wááshindoon be'azee'álaal'íiggo nahaz'qáqóó kónááhoot'éhé béeso ninádaa'niígíí bee ch'ínááhodoogaa'j' 'anááhoolzhiizhgo United States Public Health Service wolyéego dah yikahígíí yideiílniish dooleet. Wááshindoon 'éiyá yik'é 'as'áago 'ákót'éego 'azee'ádaal'íí nt'éé'. Níléi 'adahwiis'ágóó hastádiingo daats'í 'ákót'éego Wááshindoon be'azee'ádaal'íiggo nahaz'qá díí United States dóó Alaska biyi'. T'áá 'éidígíí

(Continued on page 6)



This family has "running water" in their hogan. See the faucet in the next picture. This is handy way to have clean drinking water.

**Kwii hooghanigíí t'óo'di tóshjeeh dah si'áqago biyi'déé' tó bá yah 'i'í'áago 'ádayiilaa. 'Ákót'éego tó yá'át'éehii hwee hóló ʔeh lá.**

(Continued from page 5)

Arizona biyi' neeznáago 'azee'ál'íí lá. New Mexico biyi'j'í dó' díkwíí shíí. 'Áko 'éi Public Health Service wolyéhígíí yindaalnish dooleet lá kónááhoot'éhé July 1st dóo níwohji'. T'áa bich'i'gi Wááshindoon ʔa' yidádi'dookaʔígíí 'éi doo beehaz'áq da lá. T'áa hazhó'ó Indians t'áa 'ákwii kéédahat'íinii díí 'azee'ál'í choda-yoot'íinii 'ádaanigo t'éiyá 'ákódooníí lá.

Bureau of Indian Affairs wolyéego Indians bi'oonish bił haz'áqj'í naanish danilíinii t'áa bihidilts'iidgo bee nihoot'ánęę jó díí 'éi 'át'éé lá. Wónáásdóó 'áájí naanish yit'ih yęę 'ádoo-dijłgo State wolyée hadahwiisdzodęę' nihini-daalnish dooleet. Jó 'ákót'éego naalkidii 'át'é.

Díí Public Health Service wolyéhígíí yá'á-t'éehgo 'azee'adeit'íinii 'óolyé. Háálá 'áájí béeso bá hólóqgo yá'át'éehgo 'azee'íí'íni yich'í' nda'iilé. Wááshindoon Indians Bi'oonish haz'áqj'í 'éi doo 'ákót'éego be'azee'íí'íni yich'í' nda'iilée da. 'Éi baqgo 'azee'íí'íni yá'á-

t'éehii, bidziilgo bił 'ééhózinii t'óó nihits'áq' 'anáhakááh. Doo 'iljígóó ni'iilyéhígíí biniinaa-go. Public Health Service ndeidiiláá dóó 'éi ʔahgo 'át'éé dooleet.

#### INDIAN HOSPITALS TO BE RUN BY PUBLIC HEALTH

On July 1, 1955 the operation of the Indian hospitals will be under U. S. Public Health. They have been under the Bureau of Indian Affairs. There are some 60 of these Indian hospitals in the United States and Alaska. Ten are in Arizona. No hospital for one tribe can be closed before July, 1956, unless the tribal council votes for it.

This new law is in the plan of the Indian Bureau pulling out a little at a time. Later it is hoped that the states and counties will take over.

It is believed that this will mean better medical treatment for the Indians. Public Health pays better salaries than the Indian Bureau. Chances for longer jobs are better. Better doctors would come and stay.

Tsiniheeshjii' bizhool t'áadoo le'é baqah 'ál-yaago k'ad 'ayóo béégashii dei'aat jiní.

Special treatment of sawdust has been developed to make it useful as food for cattle.





Note the way things are stored. This makes it easier to have clean things to eat from.

'Ásaa' bee da'adánii da nizhónigo táadaasgiz dóó bidádi'níbaalgo daast'in. 'Ákót'éego tsé'é-dó'i doo yaa nídaat'íggóo chin baqah 'ádingo bee da'adqáq t'eh lá.

### Dibé 'Azee' Bit 'Ada'atsiígíí

Diné bikéyah bikáa' 'adahwiis'áagóó dibé 'azee' bit baa 'ada'atsigo baa ní'diildee'dóó wóshdée' k'ad dízdiindi míil bííghahgo dibé baa 'ada'atsi lá. Ha'át'íí shíí 'óolyé Blue Tongue, 'éi dibé ta' bidadeesna' lágo 'éi biníiyé 'áhát'íí lá. Díí dibé baa 'ada'atsi ha'nínígíí t'áa Naabeehó yinant'a'í danilínii 'ákót'éego yee ndahaz'áqgo 'éi bik'ehgo baa na'aldeeh lá. Diné bidibé 'azee' baqah 'ádaalne'ii t'áa 'ákóq yik'é nda'iiléego 'ákót'éego baa na'aldeeh. Díí Blue Tongue wolyéego naatniih ha'nínígíí kóhoot'éédqáq' díkwíigo shíí. 'ákódzaa lá ha'níigo baa hóóne' ni'. 'Éi biníiyé 'áhát'íí lá. Ts'í'ii baa nídaat'íggóo 'éi bee bitah nídílnih lá. Díí Blue Tongue wolyéego naatniih ha'nínígíí bee bééhózin nílíinii 'éi 'íishjágq dibé bikéts'íigi, bikéshgaan deig nineel'ánigi díthitgo biníjishchxii' t'eh lá. 'Éi bee bééhózin lá.

### VACCINATION FOR PREVENTION OF BLUE TONGUE

About 40,000 sheep on the Navajo reservation have been vaccinated for Blue Tongue. Half a million will be

vaccinated by September 10. The project was taken up by the Navajo tribe. Each stockman pays for the vaccine used on his herd. Blue tongue has not appeared this year. Several cases showed up last year. It is carried by gnats and mosquitoes. It comes as a dark red band just above the hoof.

### Welfare Yinaalnishii Ła' Náánádzá

Welfare wolyéego diné t'áa ha'át'éego da bich'íí ndahwii'nánígíí biká 'aná'álwo' bit haz'áqjii 'alqajii' yá dah sídáa dooleetii ta' ni-hitah náánádzáa lá bilagáana 'asdzání níl'íigo. Díí bilagáana 'asdzání 'éi Miss Lois McVey wolyéé lá. T'áa 'ákót'éegi nahazt'ii' yinaalnish nt'éé' lá New Mexico biyi'.

Mrs. Ruby McDermott wolyé 'éi kwii 'ákót'éegi nihinaalnish nt'éé'.

### NEW NAVAJO WELFARE DIRECTOR

Miss Lois McVey is the new Navajo service welfare director. She was at one time a social worker for the New Mexico department of public welfare.

Miss Ruby McDermott used to have this position.



This is one of the classrooms at Chemawa Indian School, Chemawa, Oregon. Chemawa has Navajos in the Special Navajo Program.

**Chemawa Indian School hoolyéedi Naabeehó ba'at'chíní ʔa' da'ólta'. Kin biyi' da'ólta'ágíí kwii ʔa' si'á.**

### **Tó Yá'át'éehgo Chool'jigi**

SMC—Tuba City, Ariz

Naabeehó bikéyah bá náhásdzooígíí n'léi 'e'e'aahjigo yaa nihoneel'aníí naakits'áadah náhidizidjii' six inches biighahgo nináhátt'jiih lá. 'Áko 'ákónéelt'e' nináhátt'jiihgo doo hózhó sih dago 'át'é. 'Éi baqgo na'niyeeeshígíí 'ádingo diné 'áájí kéedahat'íinii n'léi ha'át'éegi dashzhohgóo t'éiyá naadqá' da 'anideijih. Łahda yá'át'éehgo naadqá' dahaleeh. Łahda 'éi t'áa ch'éeh neheleeh níłtsá 'ádingo. Hazhó'ó ha'át'éego da bá hasht'e dahoolyaago shjii' t'áa yá'át'éeh dooleet' ndi doo baa nídajit'jígóo daashjii' nízáádéé' t'óó 'ákót'éego hoolzhiizh.

Łahgo diné Harry Singer k'éé'dídlééh lá. Náánáťahgo dó' Lester Seschillie k'éé'dídlééh. 'Éi t'áa 'ákwii ba'at'chíní yíł dabighan. Díí kwii baa hane'ígíí Tó Nañeesdizí hoolyéhedóo n'léi Dził Łibéi bich'j' di diné kéedahat'jigo hwii

baa hane'. Łahjii tsé ní'á dóo łahjii 'éi hótšago to ch'inághgo 'éi bita'gi dahooghan dóo t'áa 'ákwii k'ééda'dídlééh. Acres wolyéhígíí naadiin sinil daats'í yíghahgo yikáá' k'ééda'dídlééh. Kéyah hazhó'ó bikáá' hasht'e hoolyaa-go 'éi tádiin dóo bi'qá 'ashdla' bíghah. Díí kwii teezhígíí t'áa hazhó'ó yá'át'éeh.

'Ashdlago hooghan kwii kéyah chodayoot'jii lá. 'Áko ndi t'áa 'íiyisíi ba'ahódlíi dooleetígíí doo bíghah da. Biniinaanii kwii ʔa' baa hane'. Naaki náahai yéedqá' 'ákót'éego diné k'ida'-deezla' kwii. 'Aadóo t'áa yá'át'éehgo naadqá' hazl'jii. Nt'éé' łah nahóółtqágo n'léidéé' k'i'-doolyáhqá bitah góyaa to 'adahaazgo. 'Éi ʔa' bik'í dahoozhchqá' dóo t'áa yíł to 'ada'azhgháazh. 'Éi n'léidéé' to nídadigohii doo bá hasht'e hoolyaa da 'éi bee 'ádzaa.

'Éi díkwíidi shjii' 'ákódzaago Harry Singer dóo Lester Seschillie Tó Nañeesdizígóo yiniyé

(Continued on page 9)





This is some of the work done on the Seschille farm. Detention and diversion dikes catch water coming down the wash. The water then flows through the weeps (pipes) on to the farm. It can then be used for irrigation. This makes water available longer. It also prevents flood damage to crops.

Cháshk'ehdée' tó ch'inánahígíí kwii bich'ááh dah 'aztáqago binahjii' dah néigeeh. 'Áádóó 'índa béesh bá bighaá daaz'áago híléi k'ée'dil-yéehjii' tó 'adaazlį. 'Éi 'áádóó bee nidani-yéesh. Díigi 'át'éego tó t'áá 'átch'įdigo kéyah bik'įjii' hadaazlįigo yá'át'ééh. T'áá hooshch'į t'óó 'ahayóí kéyah bikáa'jii' hanált'eehgo 'éi kéyah doo bá yá'át'ééh da. 'Índa 'ákót'éego tó doo dína' da.

(Continued from page 8)

naazh'áazhgo 'áadi Soil and Moisture Conservation wolyéego yiniiyé dah naháaztánigíí ła' yit' hoolne'. 'Éi 'áádóó 'ákóq biniiyé na'as-dee'go 'áadi nda'doonishgóó baa dahwiinist'įid.

oil and Moisture Conservation wolyéhígíí t'áadoo le'é bee nda'doonishii kóq ndeiznil, Chidí naa'na'í da 'ádaat'ėii. 'Éi 'áádóó tó bich'ááh dah 'aztánigíí 'ádayiilaa diné ła'. Łah-góó béesh bighá daaz'áago 'ádaalyaa. Hash-t'įish tsé nádleehe da 'éi t'áá bí yee 'íjjeé' díi Soil and Moisture Conservation wolyé ha'nínigíí.

Díi béesh bighá daaz'áago 'ádaalyaa ha'nínigíí 'éi bee tó t'áá hazhóó'ógo híléi kéyah bikáa'góó 'adahaazlį. Náánáłahjigo 'éi tó wó'q nógohgo 'ályaa. Nid 'éi tó háádibįihgo 'índa 'áajigo wó'q nógoh.

'Áłtsé díi nda'doonishgóó bééhózingo 'ádaalyaa. 'Áádóó 'índa bee nda'doonishii kójii' ch'ė'nilgo diné t'áá bí yee ndaashnish. Chidí bitoo' da 'ádaat'ėii t'áá bí yá ndayiiłniihgo 'ákót'éego bikéyah yee yindaashnish.

Soil and Moisture yá ndaálnishígíí ła' 'áadi yinaagháago 'éi bik'ehgo kéyah binda'azh-nish.

Kéyah bikáa' hasht'e dahoolyaa dóó łahjii'

bighááh nááhoot'ą. 'Áko t'áá 'át'éego 35 acres sil'įi' díi kéyah bikáa' k'ée'dilyéeh dooleetii. Tóhígíi dó' k'ad doo ła' t'áá 'adzaagi nehe-leeh da. 'Áko díi 'ákót'éego diné t'áá bí yindaashnish ndi t'áá 'íiyisii' yaa 'haééh danizin.

Náádaałahgóó 'ákót'éego diné ła' shíká 'i'doolwołgo shikéyah bindeeshnish danizingo t'áá 'ákót'éego bee haz'ą. 'Éi baqgo t'áadoo bich'į' ni' danohłini.

#### MORE CROPS FROM BETTER USE OF WATER

The extreme western portion of the Navajo Reservation along the Little Colorado River receives an annual rainfall of six inches. With this amount of rainfall, some Navajo farmers derive their subsistence by dry farming. Some are successful and others meet with complete failure. Through the years, these people have learned to pick locations which make the best dry farms. Most of these farms provide a meager subsistence if all natural resources are controlled and utilized.

A typical example of dry farm operation is by Harry Singer, Lester Seschilie, and families. This particular farm is situated at the edge of the painted desert, eighteen miles southwest of Tuba City, Arizona. This farm is bordered on one side by a sandstone and on the other by the Moencopi Wash. The basin on which the farm is situated has 35 acres. 20 acres were being farmed before improvements were made. The soils in the farm area are composed of weathered shale, sand and silts deposited from a large drainage area.

Five families are dependent on this farm for their subsistence. However, because of the lack of control over the elements the land was not capable of sustaining these families adequately. For example during the summer of 1952, this area received 4" of rains in 48 hours. This caused 1½ feet of water to flow and gully the lower section of the farm. Most of the crops were washed out. This is a typical example.

These families, represented by Harry Singer and Lester Seschilie, went to the Soil and Moisture Conservation office at Tuba City, Arizona. They presented their problem and requested any assistance. Soil and Moisture technicians conferred with the operators and worked out a solution.

Equipment was made available by the Soil and Moisture Conservation Branch. A detention-diversion dam, a diversion dike and pond were constructed. Three eight-inch weeps (pipes) were placed in the detention-diversion. One twelve-inch (pipe) was placed in the diversion dike. Soil and Moisture Conservation contributed the pipe and cement needed in the construction.

The weeps will slow down flood waters so that they can be utilized on the land. The twelve-inch weep placed in the diversion dike will also make it possible to further utilize flood waters before they spill over the pond spillway. Excess water which cannot be used on the farm or stored in the pond will flow out the spillway into the Moencopi Wash.

Gradient furrows were staked by Soil and Moisture Conservation and constructed by the farmers with equipment made available to them. All expenses in the operation of this equipment, as fuel, maintenance and operation, was borne by farmers.

(Continued on page 11)

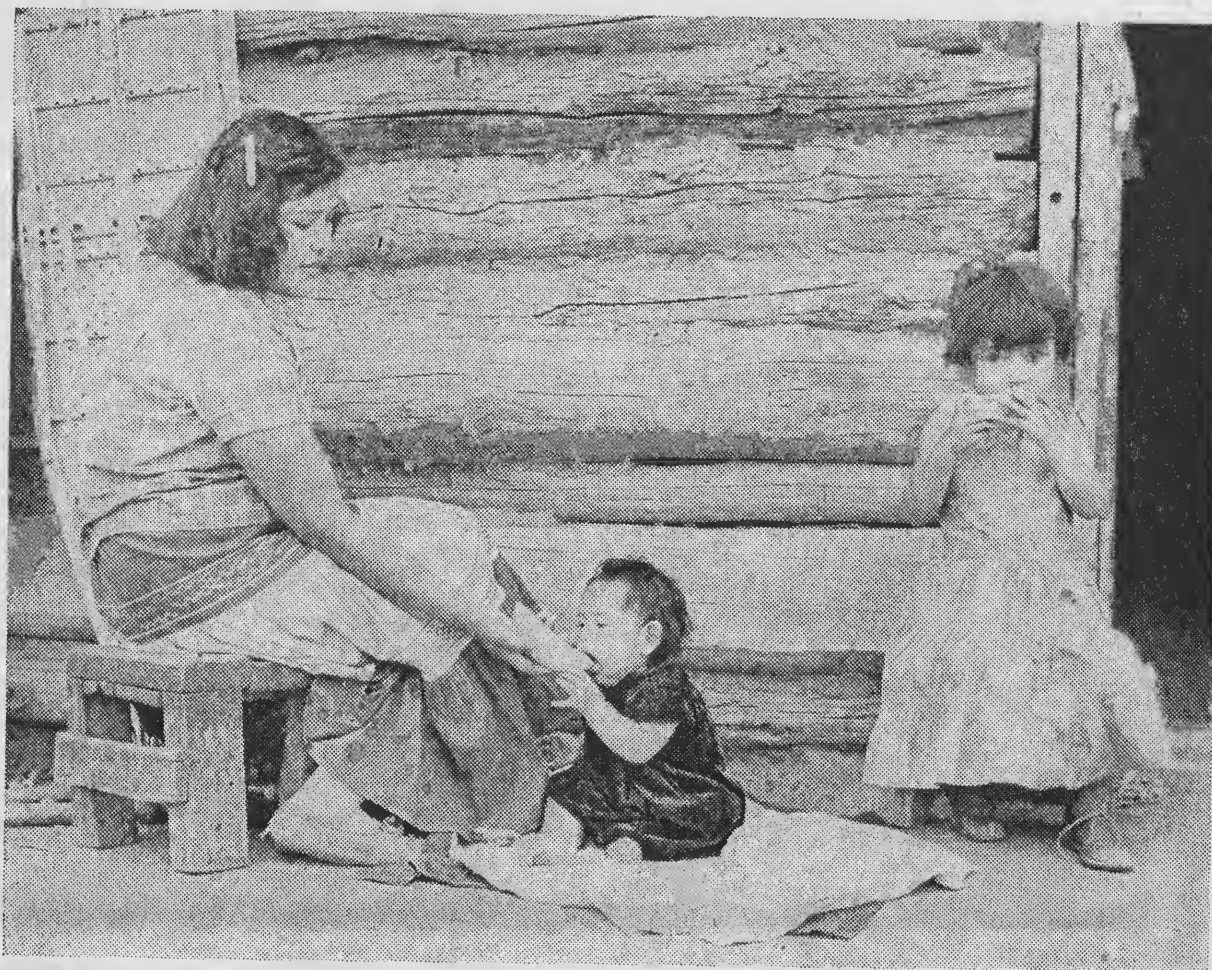


This mother is very careful to sterilize the bottle, nipple, and water for the baby. Also see how she holds the nipple. She only touches the edge with her hands. She does not touch the part that goes into the baby's mouth. Water should be boiled well before feeding. Milk should be kept at almost boiling for 20 minutes. This makes them safe for the baby. Food, bottles or nipples that are dirty may give the baby diarrhea. Diarrhea kills more babies on the Navajo reservation than any other disease.

Kwii 'áwée' 'abe' bá 'ájiléezho bikáá'. Tózis dóó bee 'alt'o'í, 'índa tó t'áa 'altso yéego shibéezhgo 'ál'j'í lá. 'Índa bee 'alt'o'í t'áa bibqahági 'áts'íisigo jóts'i'go 'ál'j'í lá. Kwii 'ákót'éego bikáá'. 'Awée' bee 'alt'o'í yidoosahági 'éi doo bí'dínih da.

'Awée' tó yidláqá shíj' t'áa 'altso yéego shibéezhgo yá'át'ééh. 'Índa 'awée' 'abe' bá 'ájiit'j'ihgo to ts'ídá yéego sidogo biih j'í'ááh, t'áado yéego bida'deegizí. Naadiin dah 'alzhiinj' da 'ákót'éego tó sido bii' si'áqago hodinaah. 'Ákót'éego yá'át'ééh. T'áadoo le'é chin t'áa daabqahgo 'awée' baa 'jiilnítgo 'éi doo yá'át'ééh da. 'Ákódaat'éhigíí bits'áqádóó bichaan bighá daana'. 'Aze'e'íit'íni 'ádaaniigo diné bikéyah bikáá' 'adahwiis'áágóó ts'ídá díi 'átchíní bichaan bighá daana'ígíí t'éi-yá 'agháago 'átchíní nihigha yii'nítgo 'át'é Naabeehó noh'íinii, jó danihi'íni. 'Éi baqago niha'átchíní yéego baa 'adaholyáq.





This mother is giving her baby melon. Melon is not good for small children. It may cause diarrhea.

'Awée' ta'neesk'ání bijisqáago bikáá' kwii. 'Éi ts'ídá doo 'ál'jii da daaní 'azee'íit'íni. 'Ákódaa-t'éhigíi bits'áqdóó 'a'chíní bichaan bighá daana'.

(Continued from page 9)

All technical supervision was supplied by the soil and Moisture Conservation Branch.

As the result of above improvements, the farmland was increased from twenty acres to thirty-five acres. This will make it possible for the farmers to utilize rains more adequately. The farmers in the area are very pleased and can point with pride to their accomplishments.

Similar assistance is available to all those farmers who are willing to work and increase their production.

(A Navajo Legend)

Ts'ídá 'átsé yaa' sil'jii gágii dóo t'azhii dóo hazéists'ósii dóo né'éshjaa' bit' ahíiikai jini. Kwii t'áadoo le'é baa nídaajit'jigo ma'ii haa yílwod jini. 'Áádóo ma'ii 'ání jini t'azhii 'áátyi'ni.

"Hool'ágóo nihookáá' dine'é chidanoot'jii dooleet." ní jini. "ni dó', né'éshjaa', hane' nani'áa dooleet." ní jini. "Gágii 'éi shí bit' naash'aash dooleet, hazéists'ósii 'éi bikiin naasháa dooleet." ní jini ma'ii. "Yaa', ni 'éi t'áadoo bee chiini'íni da dooleet lá." ní jini.

Nt'ée' yaa 'ání jini "'Éi lá ha'át'éego 'áhool-yé, shí lá 'a'ldó' t'áa choosh'jii dooleet ni, ni-hookáá' dine'é doo yaa nídaakqai'góo shee 'ák'idahalta' dooleet." ní jini.

#### THE FIRST LOUSE

(A Navajo Legend)

As the very first Louse, Crow, Turkey, Chipmunk and Owl had a meeting. Then Coyote came running to them. Coyote spoke to Turkey first. He said, "People on the earth will always be making use of you." To Owl he said, "You will carry the news." To Crow he said, "You will be going about with me." To Chipmunk he said, "I will be eating you." To Louse he said, "You alone are of no use to anyone."

Then Louse said, "I too will do something. When people on earth have nothing to do I always shall keep them company."

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T'íish bitsoo' daats'í 'át'é bizéé'déé' hanéit'go 'éhigíi yee 'adiits'a' 'éi yiniyé 'át'í jini.

A snake uses his tongue to hear with.



## Hasht'ish Dits'idí

University of Arizona hoolyéédéé' na'al-deehgo t'áadoo le'é nahasdzáan bii' dahólóo-nii, t'áa chojoot'íí' 'ádaat'éii yíká hada'asíid-go kóq Naabeehó bikéyah bikáa'góo tádoókai. Nt'ée'go Ch'iníí nahós'a'gi haa'í shíí Echo Cliffs hoolyé, 'ákwii teezh daayit'éé shíí hólóq lá jini. Díí teezhígíí t'áa 'íyisíí t'áa yéego choo'iinii 'át'éé lá. Níjítłohgo dah díníyéhé dóo 'ayóo dits'id jini. Hasht'ish 'áljigo nléí canal wolyéego tó bá da'ní'ágóo dóo na'al-dloosh da'adlq biniiyé tó bá na'az'ágóo da biyi'déé' bée daadleeshgo nizhóni jini. Nléí tókó'í biká 'ada'algo'góo dó t'áa 'íyisíí cho-dayoot'íí lá. 'Índa nléí tó bidáda'deest'ingóo da bee bidziilgo dah na'aztqago 'ál'íí lá. Díí k'ad 'ákódaat'é nahaz'ágóo na'iini' shíí bá dahólóqo 'át'é díí teezhígíí.

Díí hasht'ish dits'idí ha'ningíí nléí Dzit Łibáíí bits'jidi 'atdó' hólóq lá jini, Na'ní'á Hayázhi dahojinínigíí haa'í shíí. Tsitizii hool-yéegi 'atdó' hólóq lá jini.

### COMMERCIAL CLAY DEPOSITS DISCOVERED

The University of Arizona has been making a survey of Navajo reservation resources. It has found a type of clay in Echo cliffs near Chinle. This clay swells when wet. It is used to line water canal and stock tanks. This clay can be used as oil well mud conditioner. This clay can also be used in earth dam construction.

In addition to Echo cliffs clay can be found near Cameron, Arizona and near Leupp, Arizona.

### Naanish Binaaltsoos Dabidii'nínigíí

Nléí ha'át'éegi da nijilnishgo béeso hats'áq' nahádláhagíí yaa halne'go naaltsoos Ła' haa yiltsoos. 'Éí nléí dqají' hodiłilzhishgo bik'ehgo naaltsoos há háádadilne'go bił yah 'anáhá'-nííł. Díí naaltsoos bik'ehgo nihá hááda'dilne-'ígíí hazhó'ó danót'jigo yá'át'ééh. Naanish binaaltsoos bi-number yígíí hazhó'ó jinił'jigo yá'át'ééh. Łahda doo 'ákót'éégóo bikáa' Łeh hanaaltsoos. 'Índa nihizhi' dó t'áa 'ákónáa-nát'é. Doo 'ákót'éégóo da bikáa'go 'át'é. 'Éí baq hazhó'ó hadaasíid.

Béeso bik'é nijilnishígíí Łahjii' hats'áq' ná-haasdlá'agíí yaa halne'ii withholding statement deitni. 'Éí bik'ehgo naaltsoos há háádadilne'. 'Éí ts'ídá bee 'ééhózinii 'át'é 'atdó'. Bá naatnishígíí 'éí yik'ehgo niláahdi naaltsoos nihá yah 'anáyii'nííł. 'Áko béeso nléí náasdi choidoot'jiiíí nihá bééhózinígo 'áyósin. Ha'á-t'éegi da doo 'ákót'éé dago 'éí t'áa 'áko bina-nihidiki'. Kwe'é lá ha'át'éego Łahgo 'ánádzaa lá nihi'di'niih.

Bá naatnishii niláahdi naaltsoos nihá yah 'anáyii'nííłigíí béeso bá hooghan góne' béeso

yah 'ajiiniíł nahalin. Naaltsoosígíí bikáa' nihi-number, 'Índa nihizhi' da doo 'ákót'éé dago béeso yéé Łahjii' nihits'áq' doo bééhózin da neheleeh. Ha'át'éegi nihits'áq' 'ákózaago 'éí t'áa nihi 'í'at'jii' niłjii dooleet nihinaaltsoos doo hazhó'ó baq 'áhótyáq dago.

Díí béeso hasht'e' nihinidéhígíí nléí náasdi choo'iinii 'át'é. 'Áko t'áa nihi ni'iyosiihgo nihibéeso 'atŁh'jidi dooleet nléí k'ad choo'jiih' 'ahoolzhiizhgo. Haa'í da ha'át'ihii da nihizéé' yist'jigo niha'atŁhini daniliinii chodeidoot'jiił. Doodaii' hasoohtihgo, naanish yéé doo biínó-hah da sooljii'go 'áadi nát'áq' nihich'jii' niná-hályee dooleet. Jó 'áko ndi t'áa 'atŁh'ishjii yá'át'ééh. T'áa nát'áq' 'aanidínóodahii 'át'éé lá. 'Áko 'éí baqgo ts'ídá baq 'adahótyáq nihi-naaltsoosígíí.

T'áa ha'át'éegi hazhó'ó shiŁ 'ééhodoozjiił danohsinggo social security bá dahooghangóo hazhó'ó nda'íđółkid. Dook'o'osłíid biyaajii Kintáni hoolyéhégi Ła' 'ákót'éego bá hooghan Post Office hoolyéego naaltsoos yah 'ahigehe góne'. DáádilkaŁ naakidi neeznádiinígíí bee bik'e'eshchjii. Naaltsoos bee 'éedahózin dani-liinii Ła' nihaiidoot'jiił 'áadi yah 'ooyáago.

### YOU NEED YOUR WITHHOLDING STATEMENTS IN FILING YOUR INCOME TAX RETURN

Department of Health Education, and Welfare  
Social Security Administration  
200 Post Office Bldg.  
Flagstaff, Arizona

When you receive your withholding statements (w-2) from all of your employers look them over carefully. Be sure that your social security number and your name are right on each of them.

You need these statements in filing your income tax return. Also they are a valuable source of information for you. These forms assure you that your employers have reported your wages correctly for social security. Or they warn you if there is a mistake.

The social security reports which your employer makes for you are almost like bank deposits. If he does not give the Social Security Administration your correct information you are the one to suffer. In fact you may lose credit for a particular deposit if name, etc., are incorrect.

If your social security record is short because of mistakes, your insurance protection under social security may be reduced. This protection represents survivors benefits for your family if you die. It also represents retirement payments for you when you reach 65. Either way, you want to be sure that you or your family receives the full social security coverage.

If you have any questions about your social security account ask your social security officer. In Flagstaff, Arizona, he is located in Room 200 Post Office Building. He can give you wage statement post card. That card will bring you a report of your standing under social security.

## Dlǫ́' 'Ayóo Łikan

### "The Padres Trail"

Halgaigóo łeechqá'í níigo Bilagáana dlǫ́' yózhii łeh. Dlǫ́' łeechqá'í nahalingo 'ayóo ha'i'díł'íi' łeh dóo ha'át'ihii da yiyiitséehgo nahat'in łeh, 'éi shíł' baa 'ádajini Bilagáana. 'Áko ndi Naabeehó 'ayóo dlǫ́' bił daalkan. Łeechqá'í 'éi doo deiyáq da. Bilagáana k'ehjí yizhíhígíí lá 'éiyá 'ákót'ée ndi dlǫ́' łeechqá'í doo bił 'ahidéet'i'góo baa ntsáhákees. Dlǫ́' 'ádaalts'íisi, bíjádá da 'ádaalts'íisi, 'éidiigíí baaqo t'áá 'át'é t'óo dijool. Tsindit'inii ha'ninígíí k'asdáq' t'áá yit 'ahinoolnin.

T'ah nahdǫ́' t'óo 'ahayói nt'ée' díí dlǫ́'. Dadzigaigóo kéedahat'í. 'Áko níléi t'áá'á'í da hoołtséehgo 'ániih dóo t'áá 'át'é bił béeda-hooziijih. T'áá 'áko dabighanji' náhiidiilyeed łeh. Díkólt'é da t'áá'áhá góyaa dabighango t'áá 'át'é 'a'qjahgo t'áá'á'í 'éi t'áá 'áádóo háánít'ááh łeh.

T'áadoo le'é dah daaltsooígíí, t'oh da 'ádaat'éii deitchozh. Ch'il behét'óól da 'ayóo deiyá. T'áá 'éi da da'atah díí Naabeehó bi-kéyah bikáa'gi ch'il 'ádeisdjíd ha'níigo t'ah díkwíí náahai yéedáq' shíł 'éiyá dlǫ́' naatseed baa na'asdee'. Łíł' bidáq' 'áda'alyaago bitah-góo nikideilkaad. 'Éi t'áá 'át'é 'ábisdjíd. 'Áko ndi łahgóo łá' t'áá ndaakai.

Dlǫ́' dahółǫ́dǫ́' 'éi hadajilzheehgo be'el-dogoh da bee ndajiltseed nt'ée' 'ayóo bitsi' łikanígíí baaqo. Łá' t'óo yá nináda'a'niłgo 'ahidaiileeh łeh nt'ée' lá. Tó hólǫ́go 'éi hadajilt'eeł. Dlǫ́' bi'áán góyaa tó bił 'ajilt'eehgo tó bił hadibíłhgo 'áádǫ́' hach'í' haaghááh, doodaii' táá' da hach'í' haajah. Ni'jiiyéehgo 'áłtsé níłjitsih, łeezh yíłtsei bíjijihgo. 'Áádóo bitsá ha'jinił, łahjí biniiyé kǫ'go. 'Áádóo 'índa bighaa' hazhó'ó baaq dzizis. Kǫ' 'a'ł'q ndzi-zi'go 'ákóyaa łeehjinił dóo łeehch'iih sidoo-ígíí bik'idziizi'. Nizhónigo yit'isgo doo ha'jót-tsóod 'áháłniih da.

### PRAIRIE DOGS TASTE GOOD

Whilst the Navajos would not eat dog meat, they relished prairie dogs. But these are not dogs at all and they have no relationship whatsoever with the canine family. They are small, plump, shortlegged rodents with slight resemblance to the squirrels, and live in underground burrows.

Not so many years ago they were very numerous on the Navajo reservation and usually occupied little villages where often as many as 25 or more might be seen at one time. As soon as a human approached their habitats, it seemed as though a sentinel had sounded an alarm that sent them scurrying in all directions to the mound entrances.

Feeding on herbs and roots, they naturally were a

serious menace to crops and forage. An organized plan scattering poisoned grain throughout the Navajo country finally succeeded almost completely eradicating the little pests.

The Indians used to shoot them or trap them or drown them out of their tunnels, the latter method being common during the rainy season when the run off water was led from the hillsides into the burrows to bring the drowning creatures to the surface. Preparation for the table was a primitive process: without being skinned or drawn they were roasted in hot embers, and, so I am told they were really delicious.

### Naakaii Bito'gi Ná'ázt'i'ígíí

T'ah díkwíí da náahai yéedáq' Naakaii Bitó' hoolyéegi kéyah t'áá hótsoago biná'ást'i' ni'. Kéyah baa 'áháyánígíí bee yidooltséet ha'níigo biniiyé ná'ást'i'. Kodóo binahji' nahat'á hólǫ́ dooleet ha'nii ni'. Yéé ni' t'áá 'ániidídóo doo 'ákót'ée'góo hoogáat hodoo'niid.

'Ákódzaago hastói béesh baaq dah naaz-'áni danilínígíí łá' 'ákǫ́ yiniyé tádookai daa-lá yit'ée'go 'ádaanií lá ha'níigo. T'áá 'ákót'ée-go díkwíí shíł nínáánáahai. Daqǫ́q' Tséghá-hoodzánigi 'átah 'azł'éedáq' 'índa hazhó'ó baa hwiníst'íid. T'áá hazhó'ó t'áá nízaadgóo baa yáátí'. 'Áadi 'índa díí ná'ázt'i'ígíí t'óo néidoolchxǫ́ł ha'níigo naaltsoos bee 'áda nihodii't'aahii ha'ninígíí łá' bee niiltsooz. 'Éi hastói yee łá da'ast'íi'. T'ah nahdǫ́' diné díí kéyah chodayool'inéé baa nídidoot'áałgo haz'á hodoo'niid.

### MEXICAN SPRINGS DEMONSTRATION AREA

This area was fenced several years ago. It was the purpose to have a place where grazing, erosion, etc., could be controlled. Then better methods could be developed to control these things. In the last few years this area has not been used for that purpose.

The council made a study of this area. There was much discussion. Finally Councilman Frank Bradley introduced a resolution which passed. This resolution was to remove the fence. Then the range rights could be given to the people entitled.

### Indians Binant'a'í Kiis'áanii Yitahgóo Tádiíyá

Glenn Emmons wolyéego k'ad Indians yin-ant'a'í nilínígíí t'áá 'ániidígo Kiis'áanii kéedahat'íigóo yitah tádiíyá lá. 'Éi shíł Kiis'áanii yit 'átah nídaadleehego t'áadoo le'é yee 'ahit nidahasne'. Díí k'ad t'áá yéego nihichí' 'aná-hóót'i' dasool'í'ígíí t'áá nihá shíł bééhózin hał-níí lá. Díí k'ad doo nihee nahat'inígíí dóo nahachagii 'ádaat'éii da nihitah náłnihígíí béego bee hinohnáanii yéé t'áá 'áłtso nihits'áq' ni' kóyiilaa ní jini.

'Áko ndi shíł t'áá ha'át'ée'go da nihíká 'i'doolwołgo 'át'é hałníí lá. 'Áádóo 'índa 'ólta'

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The Fort Sill Indian High School has an Indian Club. Here the club is in costume. They are visiting with a General of the French Army, who visited Fort Sill.

**Indian Club wolyéego yee 'álah nádleeh lá kwii naháaztánígíí. Fort Sill Indian School hooleyéedi da'ólta'ágíí 'ádaat'j Nléí tónteel tsé'naadéé' siláoo ła' naagháago 'éí kwii yíł naháaztáqgo bikáá'.**

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dóo 'azee 'ádaal'jigi da, 'inda bee da'iinánii bi'oonishígíí bá hoot'aatgi dó' yee hot nahasne' lá Mr. Emmons.

'Áádóo bidinínáádéé' Kiis'áanii t'áa t'áqgóo nida'idéetkid. Díí kéyah bikáá' tó binda'doonishgi t'éiyá 'aghá nahalingo yinda'iditkid. 'Aadóo nléí ha'a'aahdi t'áadoo le'é Indians bidadéet'i'ii naaltsoos bee naastsoozgo baa dahwiinít'inígíí dó yinda'idéetkid lá. 'Éí k'ad 'ákót'éhígíí shíł hazhó'ó bił béeedahózin k'ad.

Indians Yinant'a'í nléí ha'a'aahdi nídahidinoo biłt'ii ts'ídá k'ad 'inda 'ákót'éego Kiis'áanii yitah tádiyáago yíł 'ahíł ndahasne' lá.

#### INDIAN COMMISSIONER VISITS PUEBLOS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Glenn Emmons visited the Pueblo Indians. He said they were hurting economically. Their way of making a living has been reduced by draught and grasshoppers.

Mr. Emmons told the Pueblos that all possible relief would be given them. Also he went over his three-point program with them, which is better education, health

and economic development.

The Pueblos asked Mr. Emmons many questions. These questions were mostly about water development, education and bills in Congress.

Mr. Emmons said this was the first time a Commissioner had visited the Pueblos.

#### Harry Begay Naadiin Náahai Bá Niit'q

Harry Begay wolyé diné ła' naghái Lók'aah Nteel nahós'a'déé'go diné niljigo. Bik'is Francis Begay wolyéé nt'éé' yiyisxíł lá ho-doo'niid haidqá' Na'nizhoozhídi. 'Éí biniyé 'ániid baa hwiinist'jigdo Yootó hooleyéedi 'a-wáalya góne' naadiin doodaii' naadiin 'ashdla' da néédoohah, bi'doo'niid lá. 'Éí shíł hastiir Yootóodi 'awáalya sidá k'ad.

#### HARRY BEGAY GETS 20 YEARS IN PRISON

Harry Begay was given a sentence of not less than 20 years and not more than 25 years. He will serve his term at the state penitentiary at Santa Fe. Last December 3, he killed his brother Francis in Gallup.





This young Navajo works hard. This year she will be in the fourth grade. She will be eligible to attend public school in one of the border towns.

Kót'éego daats'i 'óolyé naaltsoos háchíh bidii'á. Díí 'at'ééd t'áa hazhó'ó 'ihoo'aah yidiilkaalgo baa hane'. 'Átchíní yázh t'ah nich'i'go 'ádaníltóogíí ta' bá hool'aahgo ni 'éi naghái Diné bihoo-dzo t'óo'di kin dah naazhjaagóo haa'i da bilagáana ba'átchíní bit da'íidíiltah bi'doo'niid lá. 'Ákódzaago k'ad haa'i shíí 'atah 'ólta'. Díí'gíí yólta'lá k'ad.

#### 'Ashiiké Yázhí Ła' Scout Camp-góo Ndaaskai

T'áa diné ba'átchíní danilíinii 'ashiiké yázhí Boy Scout 'atah danilínígíí neeznádiin dóo bi'qá 'ashdladiin yilt'éego níléi Dzit Łizhiin hoolyéedi Boy Scouts 'atah nádleehgo 'ákqó naaskai. 'Éi 'áadi t'áadoo le'é bee 'idahoo'aah danilíinii yaa ninákah. Na'azísí To'ó hoolyé-hédóo náhookosjigo dzit 'atkéé' dinítqadígíí 'óolyé jini Dzit Łizhiin.

Jones Ranch trailer school hoolyé'hédóo bilagáana Mr. Norman Green wolyéego bá 'ólta'i nilínígíí dóo Mr. Walter Steqá, Tóhaach'i' dóo, 'éi 'ákqó 'ashiiké yázhí neizh'eezh lá.

#### BOY SCOUTS

Approximately 150 Navajo boys attended Boy Scout Camp this year. This camp was held at Camp Zia. It is the official camp located north of Cuba, New Mexico.

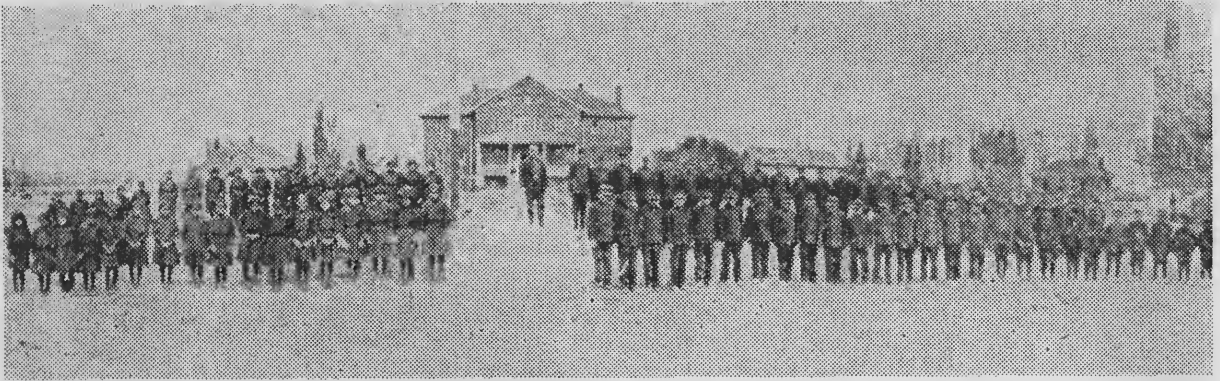
Norman Green of the Jones Ranch Trailer school was program director. Walter Stepp of Tohotchi is the Inter-Tribal District Chairman.

#### Leeyi' Dahólóonii Bi'oonishgi

Yootóojí hahoodzooígíí biyi'jí ha'agéed yindaalnishii ta' Mr. C. H. Murphy wolyéé léi' 'ánígo díí k'ad Naabeehó binant'a'í Tséghá-hoodzánígi 'atah nádleehígíí t'áa hazhó'ó yá'át'éehgo bidine'é yá dahó'aah lá ní jini. 'Éi díí ha'agéedgi ts'ida bohónéedzqá' góne' 'ádayoolíít níigo 'áníí lá.

Naabeehó binant'a'í yaa nidaast'iidgo Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc. wolyéego yee dah yikahii yit 'ahada'deest'áqgo k'ad bá dadeesh-nish lá. 'Éi t'áa hazhó'ó bit yá'át'éehgo yee haadzíí lá. 'Éi t'áa 'aaníí k'ad 'ákót'éego Naat'aanii Nééz hoolyéedi tsé bá ndahageeh. Uranium wolyéhígíí t'áa 'ákwii bqqh hasht'e daalne' dooleet biniiyé k'ad t'óo bá ndahageeh. Bí 'éiyá kin bii' nda'anish dooleetii yaa naakai. Díí ghaai haa'i hoolzhishgo shíí 'atso

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The Tuba City Boarding School about 1910. Some of these buildings are still in use. See if you can find yourself.

Tó Naneesdizí hoolyéegi 'ólta'ági 'át'é díí. 'Ashdladiin dóo bi'qá 'ashdla' náahai yéedáqá' daats'i bik'i nii'níl lá. Díí kinígíí ła' t'ahdii naaznil. Hastóí dóo sáanii dasooljii'ii haa'i shj'í 'atah nisoozj'.



Betty Jane Begoy and Albert Emmerson got married at Sherman Institute, Riverside, California. Pictured are Groce Tall, Hope McCabe, Barbara Tsosie, Annie Tsosie, Mrs. Albert Emmerson, Albert Emmerson, Alex Lewis, Horry House, Jesse Biakeddy, Norman Blackwater and Laurie Stump (the only one not a Navajo).

Tsítkéí dóo ch'íkéeí nleeí danízaadgóó 'ólta' yiniyé 'adahakáhígíí t'áadoo le'é 'áadi bee ndabidi'nitin shj'í yik'ehgo ła' yá'át'éehgo 'adá tsidahidikees. 'Áko t'áadoo le'é nizhónigo 'ádayoolíít t'áá nlaáh bilagáana bitahj'í 'át'é-hégi 'át'éego. 'Éidígíí kwii Albert Emmerson 'asdzání Betty Jane Begay wolyéego yit'ahaa yit'áazhgo bikáá' Sherman Institute hoolyéedi. Tsítkéí, 'inda ch'íkéeí da yit'ahéedahólzinií shq' yit'yaa nidaast'ijidgo kót'éego nihá 'ádooníít dadiiniid. 'Éí bik'ehgo nizhónigo 'ée' neishoodii 'ahaa binínil. 'Ákót'éego tsítkéí, 'inda ch'íkéeí ła' yá'át'éehgo na'ák'itsildaalkees.

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dooleet. 'Áko díí t'áá New Mexico biyi' 'ákót'éego 'oonish daniidzingo baa ntsídeikees níí lá. Soodził bich'ijí Kin Lígaaí hoolyéegi 'áldó' k'ad ła' 'ákót'éego bi'oonishgo 'át'é jiní.

Tsé 'at'k'i dook'ihígíí 'áldó' Naabeehó bi-

kéyah bii' hólqó lá. Díí nleeí 'adahwiis'ágóó t'áá 'liyisíí dabidi'nidzingo 'át'é ní 'áldó'. Názlíni hoolyéedóó Tséyi' bich'ij'go dził binii-t'aadéé' t'áá bizhání hadoolkq' lá ní. 'Áádóó nát'áq' Tséhootsooi bich'ij'go nleeí Ni' Haldzis hoolyéejí'. University of Arizona hoolyéedéé' t'áadoo le'é teeyi' dahóloonii ndeikahii ła' yiniyé tádookaigo 'éí 'ákót'éego nihá hadeidees'j'í. 'Éí t'áá Wáashindoondéé' 'ákót'éego bee ba'deet'áqgo 'ákót'éego binaanish 'ada-yiilaa.

#### NAVAJO MINING PROGRESSING

C. H. Murphey of the New Mexico Mining Association said the Navajo Tribal Council is doing well with the mining. They are developing resources and providing work for tribesmen.

The Council has a contract with Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc. It will mine and mill uranium ores from near the New Mexico-Arizona line. Ores are now being piled at Shiprack. A mill is being built there. It will be finished late this year. This will be the second mill for New Mexico. The one now operating is at Prewitt, near Grants.

The Navajo Reservation has millions of tons of valuable flagstone. There is a good market for flagstone. The best stone deposits are in the top De Chelly formation. It is south of an irregular line from Nozlini to Buel Park. It was discovered in a study made by the geology department of the University of Arizona. They have a contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

#### THE EIGHTH ANNUAL

### NAVAJO

### TRIBAL FAIR

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